



Munson & Namara

123 and 125 Main St.

A FIRST-CLASS OPPORTUNITY.

Monday morning we will sell all our fancy Parasols at half-price. In making this cut on Parasols, it is our purpose to sell them all this week. This week only the price on fancy Parasols will be divided by 2; also in this sale we put 25 silk and wool sun umbrellas with gold tip handle at \$2.00. The size of the umbrella is 26 inches and they are warranted to wear.

IMPORTED SATEENS.

We have received in the last few days more new designs in the finest imported sateens, quality unequalled, price 35 cents per yard.

Munson & Namara

For 2 Days Only. For 2 Days Only.

To lend, to spend, to give in.
'Tis a very good world to live in.

THIS IS

REMNANT DAY.

Remnants of Silks.
Remnants of Dress Goods.
Remnants of Ribbons.
Remnants of Prints.
Remnants of Lawn.
Remnants of White Goods.

BARGAIN DAY IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

W. D. CURTIS,

WILSON'S OLD STAND.

RING OUT THE NEWS!

A GRAND CLEARING REDUCTION SALE

—AND LAUGHTER OF—

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

LOCKE & FINDEISS.

Wichita Shoe Parlor, cor. Main & First St.

Beginning Tuesday, July 10, we will make the following bonafide reductions, besides making a reduction of 15 per cent on every boot, shoe or slipper put on the table during the sale.

Ladies' best quality French kid reduced from 7.00 to 5.50.
Ladies' fine quality French kid reduced from 5.00 to 4.00.
Ladies' best 8.00 shoe on earth reduced from 3.00 to 2.50.
Ladies' French kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 4.00 to 3.50.
Ladies' French kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 3.50 to 2.75.
Ladies' French kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 2.50 to 1.75.
Ladies' French kid and cor. kid low button and Oxfords reduced from 2.00 to 1.25.

Ladies' toe slippers all kinds at cost.
We have about 500 pairs of baby shoes running from 1 to 6 that we will close out at any price.

Misses and children's low shoes and slippers less than cost.
Misses and children's high cut shoes reduced to factory prices.
Men's fine hand-sewed French calf, kang, and French kid button, bals and congress reduced from 7.50 to 6.00.
Men's men sewed button, bals and congress reduced from 4.00 to 3.00.
Men's button, bals and congress reduced from 2.50 to 1.75.
Men's and boys low cut in button, bals and congress, all styles, in kangaroo, calf and doggo, at actual cost.

Remember this sale will be carried out as represented, and will last only until we can clear up our big stock of summer goods to make room for the large fall stock for which we have already placed on orders. Mail orders filled promptly. Every shoe guaranteed as represented.

LOCKE & FINDEISS,

Wichita Shoe Parlor, cor. Main and First St.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

MR. DOLPH STATES WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE RATIFIED.

The Treaty Plainly a Concession of the Rights of the People.

A Wrangle in the House Over Concurrence in the "Subsidy" Amendment to the Postoffice Bill.

American Marine Service Securing Few Favors at the Hands of the House—A Free-for-all Grab Demanded by Democracy.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Dawes presented remonstrances of a large number of woodmen and wool dealers against the legislation proposed in the Mills bill. Referred to the committee on finance.

A house bill appropriating \$300,000 for the location of a branch of the national soldiers home in Grant county, Indiana, was passed.

The senate then went into resumed executive session and Mr. George resumed and finished the speech begun by him yesterday in favor of the ratification of the fisheries treaty.

Mr. Dolph addressed the senate in opposition to the treaty. The decree had gone forth that the state department and the administration must be sustained in this matter. The Republican majority in the senate had been threatened with free Canadian fish if the treaty was not ratified, but he could inform senators on the other side that that was not the way to secure Canadian fish. It was the ratification of the treaty that would lay the foundation for free fish. He was mistaken in the temper of the American people if he thought they would be driven into such a concession. If he were to vote against the treaty on political grounds, or if he were to vote for it because, as had been charged, the president would, if it were rejected, execute the act of March 1887, so as to bring bankruptcy upon the country, or because, as had been charged, the other side of the chamber, the rejection of the treaty would be made a pretext for a declaration of war by Great Britain, he would be unworthy his position as senator. The only American battles with Great Britain would be battles of diplomacy. Great Britain would get by diplomacy all that the United States means for itself. Even if the rejection of the pending treaty should be made the pretext of war by Great Britain, that argument was not worthy of consideration by the senate. When it came to pass that the most important acts of the highest legislative body in the country were controlled by fear of foreign war, but in the United States, within, not from without. He did not fear a war with Great Britain. The sentiment of the two countries in favor of peace was so great as to prevent war. Great Britain would not resort to war with the United States because it was not to her interest to do so. He was free to admit that with the exposed coasts of the United States, and with its unprotected coastwise commerce, this country did not want war with Great Britain and she equally sure that Great Britain could not afford a war with the United States. Herfortitude in standing up to her word and her honor were a menace to American commerce, but no force could protect the Canadian frontier and the great iron clads of England could not protect her commerce in a hundred years. At the end of even the present English administration in case of war, armed men would spring into the field in sweet state and territory to make conquest of the Canadian provinces and a few months of hostilities would find an American privateer on every sea where a merchant vessel was to be found. While war was brutal and barbarous, there were some things more to be deplored than war. A nation could emerge from a cost and sanguinary war with its honor untarnished, its love of liberty intensified and its foundation of prosperity strengthened, but when it basely yielded to the demands of its own self respect and the respect of other nations.

Adjourning until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—On motion of Mr. Biggs, of California, a bill was passed for the investigation of the mining debris question in California.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, submitted the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. An arrangement has been arrived at on all the amendments except that known as the "subsidy" amendment. The rate of postage on seeds, plants, bulbs, roots, etc., has been fixed at 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The report was agreed to and Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the senate "subsidy" amendment with an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$800,000 to \$400,000, authorizing the postmaster general to increase the mail facilities not only between the United States and Central and South America and the West Indies, but between the United States and China, Japan, the Sandwich Islands and Australia, and providing that American ships carrying the mails shall be allowed to receive the rate of compensation they now receive. A long debate ensued.

The question presented in the amendment, said Mr. Bingham, was not one of subsidy or bonus, but a question as to the readjustment of the compensation under the law of 1858 as applied to the sailing of American steamships under the existing conditions of 1888. If the conditions today were different from conditions existing at the time the law of 1858 was passed, it is very unlikely that there would be a fair readjustment of the compensation allowed to American vessels for carrying the mails should be made.

Pending further debate, the house took a recess until 5 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

ASSAULTED A PHOTOGRAPHER.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Thomas and Walter Markley went out yesterday, accompanied by a Burlington employee to take a photograph of the wrecked train which was destroyed by a mob at Western avenue and Indiana street. They were not molested while taking their negatives but when they had left the yards a mob of rough looking men surrounded them and demanded the negatives. This demand being refused the three young men were seized and brutally beaten. They finally broke away from their assailants, leaving everything behind except the three negatives, which Thomas Markley held on to. They were chased several blocks and pelted with bricks, stones and sticks but fortunately escaped without further injury. Each of them were terribly bruised and Thomas Markley received a bad cut on the head from a heavy blow dealt with a club. Having tired of their chase of the three young men the mob returned to the scene of the assault and demolished the valuable photographic instruments which had been left behind. By the time the police had arrived on the scene everything was peaceful and no signs of a crowd could be seen. Markley is certain he can identify the three assailants and several detectives have been detailed to work on the case.

ADJOURNED.

WATSON RANGE, La., July 13.—At about 11 o'clock this morning the legislature, having no further business to transact, adjourned sine die.

MAKING THE LEADERS LEAVE.

Exodus of Negro Chiefs of the Arkansas Race Conflict.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 13.—The developments in Crittenden county, Arkansas, today were of an exceedingly interesting, though bloodless, character. There were about 100 armed men at Crawfordsville last night, and as many more at Marion. They stationed themselves in a circle about both towns and permitted one to pass in or out. There were perhaps 200 other armed white men in other parts of the county. No violence was done. The organization was perfect and well under control. Early this morning the citizens of Marion held a mass meeting, at which it was shown that the threatening letters which had been received the day previous were written in the office of the negro county clerk, D. W. Ferguson, who employs as a deputy a smart young negro recently from South Carolina, the editor of the Headlight, and a broken down negro politician from this place. A number of negroes with whom they are intimate were also declared guilty, and it was resolved that they should leave the county. The Memphis bound train pulled out at 8:30 this morning. The passengers were greeted with a spectacle of a squad of fifty armed citizens standing on the platform and the passengers jumping off to the ground. Among them was a one-armed negro attorney, who came from a small town a few miles distant to defend a case before the circuit court. Two other negroes also got off.

"Get back," was the loud order they received.

The two strange negroes got back on the train, and the attorney hesitated.

"Gentlemen, I've got several cases here today," he pleaded, "and I must go."

Before the train's departure a party of four well known citizens was seen several miles behind, and on about May 25 last, at the town of Eola, four or five miles from Aurora, there was a dynamite explosion. The evidence will show that a few days prior to the explosion, one of the defendants, and talked with him about the use of dynamite, told him how it could be used, told him something of the nature of its explosive power and invited him to go with him and they would fix some.

The evidence will further show that on the night of the 25th of May, at some place about 9 o'clock, Bowles procured a buggy and a horse and with it drove down to the town of Eola. On the way down Bowles showed Smith the cartridge, which corresponds with the cartridge found in the possession of defendants. They drove into the little town, fifty or sixty yards from the railroad, where Bowles got out of the buggy, went over to the track and put the cartridge on the rail, coming back and reporting that he had done so. Bowles drove back to Aurora and just as they were nearing the town the explosion took place and part of the engine was wrecked.

"A day or two later Baughman met Smith in the street and said that Bowles had left a package for him at Peck's hotel. Smith went to the room of the hotel, as directed by Baughman, and found the cartridge and a few days after that Baughman met Smith on the street again and asked him if he had set off any of that stuff. He said that he had not, and Baughman replied that that would be a pretty good night to do it. Smith got the cartridge and went down to South Aurora and put the cartridge on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The next day after the explosion, Baughman again asked him if he had set off any of that stuff. He told him that he had, and Baughman told him that he thought he was very smart, that he must be careful, and that some one is watching to shoot the G—D—, and then telling him 'not to buy any more of that stuff at present, for obvious reasons.'

The district attorney further stated that July 3, Goulding gave Smith a letter to his wife, and that on presenting it she gave Smith a package containing cartridges, fuses and caps. Smith took another paper around the bundle and delivered it to the brotherhood hall at Aurora. At the hall there he met Broderick. Bowles told Baughman that he thought that "that package is out in the ante-room." After that Broderick, Bowles and Baughman all went out of the hall together. Bowles told this package on his arm, they went down to the train together coming to Chicago and the three leaving out. Baughman took the train to Aurora, and when that package was examined it was found to contain four half-pound dynamite cartridges, and in Broderick's possession were a number of those fuimistering caps that can be used for no other purpose than to set off an earth bomb to explode that infernal stuff.

The remainder of the district attorney's statement was taken up by describing the deadly nature of the cartridges as shown by the evidence made by him and the United States marshal yesterday.

Samuel C. Madden, agent for Atlas dynamite company, stated that the cartridges alleged to have been taken from the producers contained 35 per cent of nitroglycerine.

John C. Kelly, secretary to Chairman Hoge of the Burlington strikers' grievance committee, now took the stand. He knew defendant Bowles under that name last May, saw him at the parlors of the strikers in the Grand Pacific hotel. Here Attorney Donohue tried to bar him by testimony against Hoge, because the chairman was not on trial, and also any evidence as to the dynamite because it could not be shown that it was the same found on the train, but the court let the witness go on. Kelly told how Bowles came to the strikers room at the Grand Pacific with a package said to be dynamite. The package was opened by Bowles in the presence of Hoge, a man named Fowler and the witness. It was marked "Hermes" with a red stamp. Bowles had caps in his pocket and he told how he put the caps on the dynamite.

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DYNAMITERS IN COURT.

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY MAKES A STARTLING STATEMENT.

J. J. Kelly, Secretary to Chairman Hoge, Fully Confesses to the Plot.

The Attorney's Statement Based Upon Alex. Smith's Confession—The Conspirators Greatly Disturbed.

A Photographer Assaulted by a Mob of Sympathizers—The Arkansas Race War Ended Without Bloodshed—Flood Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—A startling outline of the case against the members of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen accused of complicity in the huge dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, was formally presented in the court today. The statement was made by United States District Attorney Ewing, immediately upon the arraignment of six of the accused, Chief Baughman and his comrades Goulding, Wilson, Bowles, Broderick and Smith. The statement of the district attorney was used largely upon a confession of one of the six, Alex. Smith. The latter sat apart from the other defendants, and notwithstanding the efforts of his brother, who was present in court, doggedly declined to be represented by the Brotherhood attorneys, or to have anything to do with them.

After Commissioner Hoge had refused the defendants' request for a separate examination for each of them, the district attorney arose and in a matter-of-fact way recited the facts that he proposed to prove. During the examination the checks of Baughman and his associates were formally presented. The others did not betray much, if any, surprise and maintained a cool demeanor.

District Attorney Ewing spoke as follows: "May it please the court, I desire to say in presenting this statement of what I expect to prove, that I think it will appear from the evidence that on or about May 25 last, at the town of Eola, four or five miles from Aurora, there was a dynamite explosion. The evidence will show that a few days prior to the explosion, one of the defendants, and talked with him about the use of dynamite, told him how it could be used, told him something of the nature of its explosive power and invited him to go with him and they would fix some."

The evidence will further show that on the night of the 25th of May, at some place about 9 o'clock, Bowles procured a buggy and a horse and with it drove down to the town of Eola. On the way down Bowles showed Smith the cartridge, which corresponds with the cartridge found in the possession of defendants. They drove into the little town, fifty or sixty yards from the railroad, where Bowles got out of the buggy, went over to the track and put the cartridge on the rail, coming back and reporting that he had done so. Bowles drove back to Aurora and just as they were nearing the town the explosion took place and part of the engine was wrecked.

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TOWEL GIFT SALE.

Will Give You Every 6th Towel—20 Towels for \$1.00, With 4 Without Charge.

5 Towels extra long and one given for 1.25.
10 yards sateen formerly 30c now 14c.
500 linen bosom shirts worth 75c now 50c.
100 dozen ladies' hose former price 60c now 35c.
50 dozen gents' half hose former price 25c now 2 pair for 25c.
1,000 yards white lawn worth 25c we sell at 13-15c.
1,000 yards India lawn worth 30c we sell at 15c.
500 nice, clean and new corsets we sell at 50c.

TOWEL SALE.

T. L. FOX & SON.

FARM LOANS

MADE AT ONCE

—AT—

LOWEST RATES.

BUNNELL & ENO

INVESTMENT CO.

Corner Room, Sedgwick Block.

State National Bank

OF WICHITA, KAN.

CAPITAL, - - \$100,000
SURPLUS, - - \$50,000

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